next month," a man up in the gallery re-

"Why, he don't know himself." That even doubled up Mr. Hay, and the audience laughed with him.

HAY APPEALS TO NEW YORK. The Secretary talked for just about an hour. His peroration, which was not a part of his set speech, brought from the audience one of the greatest tributes given to an orator in New York in many a day. It was the tribute of almost complete silence. A whisper could have been heard in almost any part of the hall as Mr. Hay uttered this appeal to the voters of the President's

own State:
"Men of New York, will you allow it to be said of you that when the rest of the nation stood by him you deserted him? Will you have it known to the world that a man who has done so much for his country and for you got not the support of those who should know him best? If you will, then when Theodore Roosevelt ascends the steps of the White House on the 4th of next Marchlyour's will be the lasting regret and not his."

next March your's will be the lasting regret and not his."

The great audience had maintained its wonderful silence for nearly two minutes. When the speaker sat down the pent up enthusiasm broke loose. The hall echoed and reechoed with the cheers, the salute of the flags was given all over again, and the women were so delighted that many of them, knowing not what else to do, wept for joy. Here is Secretary Hay's speech:

Speech of Secretary John Hay.

This campaign will be memorable in our annals as one of the quietest ever known. Rarely in our recollection has there been so little excitement, so slight disturbance of the orderly course of affairs. Why is it that these great assizes, where eighty millions of people are to decide in whose hands they are to place their interests for the next four years, should be approached with so little note, with such unusual calm? Why is it that the American people are possessing it that the American people are possessing their souls in such repose? There is, I venture to say, no explanation

of this state of feeling, except that the people of this country have made up their minds that there is to be for the present no change in the principles and policies that have proved so successful in the last eight years. They had resolved definitely and clearly in 1896 that their temporary eight years. They had resolved definitely and clearly in 1896 that their temporary aberration from the policy which as long ago as the time of Henry Clay was called the American system had not resulted favorably. They intrusted William McKinley with the task of bringing the country back to its old bearings, of restoring the well tried ways of the national housekeeping. He showed himself worthy of their confidence. In four years the country made great progress along its regular old-fashioned lines of healthy development, and in 1900, when he gave an account of his stewardship, the people approved it and renewed his term of office. An unspeakable crime snatched him away from his glorious task and our loving confidence.

In the classic myth, when the golden bough was torn away another immediately appeared in its place. Theodore Roosevelt took up the burden our beloved chief laid down, and with incomparable courage and strength has carried it on. With the work of both these faithful servants the American people are satisfied. Believing and intending that the work shall go on in the hands and under the guidance which has been found so efficient, they are not wasting so much time as usual from their private affairs to show an interest which is too universal to need much advertising.

THE COUNTRY DOES NOT WANT A CHANGE.

THE COUNTRY DOES NOT WANT A CHANGE.

None of us will make the mistake of None of us will make the mistake of thinking the contest of this year unimportant. On the contrary, it goes down to the very foundations of our national welfare. It is not campaign rhetoric, it is merely the simple fact, to say that nothing but disaster could follow the reversal of the policies to which we are indebted for the prosperity of the past few years. The country cannot afford to give up the gold standard and to drift on the shifting currents of financial experiment and quackstandard and to drift on the shifting currents of financial experiment and quackery. It cannot afford to give up the principle and practice of protection to American industries. Any radical meddling with the tariff would throw a thousand industries into confusion and bring many to ruin. Stability, unity of purpose, is absolutely necessary to the complicated and delicate machinery of modern business, where the change in the price of a single by-product may vitally affect the prosperity of a great industry, and may make all the difference between comfort and want to thousands of workingmen and their families. Nobody denies that the tariff must from time to time be revised. But it is too evident for argument that the revision must be intime be revised. But it is too evident for argument that the revision must be intrusted to friendly hands—to those who believe, as a matter of business and public morals, in the policy of cherishing American manufactures and of caring for the well being of millions of American workmen. It is not a matter to be handed over to those who insist at the start that American industries have no right to protection at all, and that such protection is "the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few." It was an old maxim of English law that said: "A child should not be given in charge to a nurse that loves it not."

SWALL WE ABANDON ARMY AND NAVY. Neither can the country afford to intrust its vast domestic interests to those who denounce as extravagant and unconstitutional all money spent for the "general welfare," to promote which was one of the special objects for which the Constitution was brought into being. Do we went to give our gallant little army to the care of those who think it ought to be disbanded, or our navy—which under this Administration has carried our flag into so many distant seas, never on a wanton errand many distant seas, never on a wanton errand of hostility, but always as the friend of American commerce and the protector of our citizens—do we want it handed over to the men who say it ought to be the our citizens—do we want it handed over to the men who say it ought to be thrown to the scrap heap? Do we want the Philip-pines abandoned to be the victims of mis-rule at the hands of their own agitators, or the prey of any covetous power that may wish to enslave them for its own profit? Do we want to sneak out of the Isthmus Do we want to sneak out of the Isthmus of Panama, acknowledge we have no right there, and basely surrender the hope and the dream of centuries? And do we want to forsake and repudiate the foreign policy of McKinley and Roosevelt, which was also the policy of Lincoln and Monroe, which had its august origin in the heart and brain of George Washington, of treating all countries as friends, doing business with all the peoples of good will, meeting courtesy with courtesy and wrong with firmness, being just to all nations and partial to none?

WHO CAN TELL WHAT PARKER WOULD DO?

WHO CAN TELL WHAT PARKER WOULD DO? These are not idle questions. Every one of them is directly involved in the result of this election. On every one of them there is not a man here to-night but knows how the Republican party stands. In our platform, in our record, in the words of our candidates, our views and our intentions are made known to the world. Our path platform, in our record, in the words of our candidates, our views and our intentions are made known to the world. Our path is marked out for us so plainly that even if we wanted to we could not deviate from it. If the people want a continuation of the policies of the last eight years they know they will get it from the Republican party. But what man in this audience, what man in this universe, can tell what Judge Parker would do if he were elected next month? Perhaps—and this is the theory of the most optimistic of his supporters—he might do just what Mr. Roosevelt is doing; and perhaps he would take the opposite view of all public questions. There comes no light on this vital inquiry from the Democratic platform. It dodges some questions and straddles others; it makes charges without a basis of truth or probability. It palters in a double sense on all the questions upon which we desire probability. It palters in a double sense on all the questions upon which we desire a frank utterance. And if we seek it from the candidates we are no better off. When they do not contradict the platform they contradict each other and themselves. They have been for holding the Philippines and for scuttling from them. They are for free silver, to judge by their acts; they are for a gold standard, to judge by their words. They are for free trade—and a fair degree of protection. On one point they and the platform agree. They are in favor of the Constitution—except in the Southern States.

But whatever the platform and the candidates may profess, it is perfectly

candidates may profess, it is perfectly clear that the vast proportion of the party, as at present organized, is opposed to the Republican principles agt forth in our platform and avowed by our candidates.

They are opposed to the gold standard; to protection of American industries; to all our programme, foreign and domestic; and their candidate, if he should happen to be elected, would be confronted with chaos at the very outset of his administration.

ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES, MUST WE?

ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES, MUST WE?

He has recently made a speech which would be a very shirt of Nessus to him if he were ever called on to carry his words into action. He has at last come to the point where he is willing to say we must abandon the Philippines. In his speech of acceptance he acknowledged our responsibility for them and said we should give them self-government. His friends, in great distress of mind, cried out to him that that was the Republican doctrine and that what he intended to say was that we had no responsibility for them and must give them independence. Certainly, that was what I meant, said the Judge—and he wrote something like it in his letter of acceptance. But even that was not enough, and ten days ago he revised his views again, and now declares for the absolute abandonment of the islands and for an immediate proclamation of our intention to do so.

PARKER DOESN'T KNOW THINGS. Among the reasons he gives for this reckless and ill considered utterance are some which show an incredible carelessness of the facts.

some which show an incredible carelessness of the facts.

He began by saying they have cost us \$650,000,000 and an enormous continuing sum to keep them; some put it as high as \$50,000,000 annually. The truth, accessible to him and to everybody, is that they have cost not to exceed \$189,000,000, and the annual disbursement on their account is about \$5,000,000. He said further that they had cost us 200,000 lives, wherein he is wrong to the extent of about 195,000. But there seems no limit to his eager credulousness. Since he put out these fairy figures he has heard from Mr. Atkinson and has swallowed without winking his grotesque estimate that the islands have cost us twelve hundred millions and that the present expense of them is two hundred millions a year. He seems hypnotized by these vast sums. Why should he stop at millions and billions? We may reasonably expect that the next warning cry from Esopus will be shouting quadrillions to a startled world. He seems able to believe anything—all he asks is that it shall be incredible.

But these mere errors in his figures, gross as they are, do not compare with the

thing—all he asks is that it shall be incredible.

But these mere errors in his figures, gross as they are, do not compare with the monstrous levity with which he proposes to take a step which would cover us with indelible discredit, which would be an abdication of our position in the Pacific, the surrender of our commercial prestige in the Far East, a base treachery and betrayal of the loyal and intelligent Filipinos who have trusted us, and a direct invitation to intestine war and foreign invasion. And if he pretends that we should relinquish control of them, and still be responsible for their acts—that we should give up the task of civilizing them, and still stand between them and a hostile, covetous world, no matter what they may do—the inhumanity of such a proposition is only equalled by its want of common sense.

of such a proposition is only equalied by its want of common sense.

It is a blunder well nigh incredible for him to say that we should treat the Philippines as we did Cuba. There is no analogy between the two cases. We have never owned Cuba; we have never claimed to own it. The Philippines are ours by every sanction known to public law; by fortune sanction known to public law; by fortune of war, by treaty, by purchase, by occupation, by undisturbed and undisputed possession. To say that the cases are the same and require the same treatment simply shows in the man who says it a confusion of mind or a deliberate misrepresentation, either of which proves him to be—in the words of one of Judge Parker's most ardent admirers—"not fit to be President this year or any other year."

In this speech the Democratic candidate has given the measure of his knowledge of large affairs, has shown his lack of any sense of responsibility, and has introduced another element of doubt and danger into the problems which would confront his administration if he were elected.

PEOPLE KNOW WHAT THE REPUBLICAN

PEOPLE KNOW WHAT THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION WILL DO.

This, gentlemen, is the crux of the situation. If you vote the Republican ticket you know what you are doing. The Republican record and the Republican professions are at one. They avow what they have done. They make no apologies, no excuses for it. They say that under similar circumstances they will do the same again. Whether right or wrong they are clear, explicit, straightforward. They ask no man's vote on false pretenses. They ask no man's vote on false pretenses. On the other hand—and I wish to speak with respect of a great party which emour valued friends—no wizard son of a seventh son can tell what their policy is, what they would do with the Government if they were given it. Their platform is a set of turbid and evasive phrases. The a set of turbid and evasive phrases. The utterances of their public men are shifty and self-contradictory. They talk of a policy of adventure. I have yet to hear of an adventure so reckless and wild as intrusting the fortunes of the republic to an aggregation like the Democratic party of to-day—a fortuitous concourse of unrelated prejudices. We can say tonight, what has so often been said before in times of far more danger and stress in times of far more danger and stress than these, that the Republican party is the ship—all else is the sea. It is the only ertainty in sight.

WHEN THE TIME FOR A CHANGE WILL OOME. At every election we hear that here should be rotation in office—that neither party should be continually in power. None of us deny that there is some truth in this contention. There should be occasional change in the Government; there may be whenever two things happen: may be whenever two things happen: When the Republicans forsake their record and the Democrats get rid of theirs. Again I say we are not so silly as to claim any individual superiority, moral or intellectual, over our opponents. It would be absurd to say that nearly half our people are devoid of the highest civic virtues. But the simple of the highest civic virtues. But the simple truth is they are badly led. They made a mistake, deplorable past all computation in 1860, and they have not recovered from it yet. First there was slavery extension, they constrain the pre-midiation, and popular them they constraint them remidiation, and popular constraints. then secession, then repudiation, and populism and free silver—a hopeless succession of mistakes. It is most difficult—we hope it will not be impossible—for them to extricate themselves from such a Serbonian bog. We all earnestly desire the day when the two parties may enter the lists under constitution. the two parties may enter the lists under equally sane and safe leading. It is painful to say that day has not yet dawned.

A GILT STANDARD CANDIDATE.

There was a moment this year when we had hopes of a salutary change in the Democratic attitude. They were travel-stained and unhappy with their wanderings in the wilderness in 1896 and 1900. They seemed to have made up their minds that free trade, repudiation and anarchy were out of date and unbecoming—that they no longer appealed to the public taste. So they tried to get as near to the Republican platform as possible. Some of their leaders apparently intended, when they went to St. Louis, to say to the country: We are just as safe and sane as the Republicans. We are for the gold standard; for a reasonable tariff; for restraining unlawful combinations without injuring lawful business; for self-government, not abandonment of the Philippines. But the instinct of blundering was too strong for them. As soon as they got together the power of the mass asserted itself. They turned down the gold standard proposition, they declared protection to be robbery, and came out fiatly for the immediate abandonment of the Philippines. They tried to make up for A GILT STANDARD CANDIDATE. tection to be robbery, and came out fiatly for the immediate abandonment of the Philippines. They tried to make up for this destructive platform by nominating what they called conservative candidatesfor the Presidency, a gold standard, or at least a gilt standard man, who had voted for free silver whenever he got a chance; and for Vice-President a Southern Democrat, enormously rich, who believed in protection. tection.

UNREPORMED PARTY AND HARLEQUIN TICKET With this harlequin ticket and timidly radical platform they have gone to the country and little by little their well meant disguise has worn into tatters and the party appears in its old, familiar shape. Its reliance is, as of yore, on the Solid South, which means an appeal to racial hatred, and on Tammany Hall, which means organized corruption. And relying upon these two sources of power, they claim

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY he Laxative Bromo Quintne Tablets. All drug-tis refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. ove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Ads.

the confidence of the country upon grounds that affront the common intelligence and fatigue the derision of the world. Is it not a sight for men and angels to see the Solid South, which exists by virtue of its nullification of the Constitution, which promises Judge Parker the bulk of his electors through a suppression of a vast majority of its voters, attacking Theodore Roosevelt in the name of an endangered Constitution? Is it not a grovelling farce to see Tammany Hall, whose name is a hissing and a reproach to a disgusted civilization, accusing the Republican party of extravagance and corruption? But the campaign has narrowed itself to this. Everything else has vanished, dissolved in a mist of contradictions.

campaign has narrowed itself to this. Everything else has vanished, dissolved in a mist of contradictions.

Protection is robbery—but they are in favor of reasonable protection. Their leaders say the gold standard is a fixed fact—but the majority of their party still side with Mr. Bryan. They cry out against appropriations in general—but do not dare to specify those they will cut off. With that discretion which is valor's better part they abuse our army because it is small, and speak—some of them—rather respectfully of our navy because it is strong. Their candidate denounces the pension order, admitting a fixed age as a partial proof of disability, and then offers, as a bribe for soldiers' votes, to recommend a service pension for everybody of an indefinite and unspecified age.

In this hopeless lack of unity, in this dearth of issues, they fall back on a campaign of fiction and slander. They remind one of the classic French story of the famous household where there was more wit than means, where the dinner was often merely a feast of reason and a filet of sole. On one Secasion the thrifty lady of the house telegraphed her clever husoand: "Give us another story; we've got no roast." CHAMPIONS THE PRESIDENT.

It is a misfortune for a party, as it is for

CHAMPIONS THE PRESIDENT. It is a misfortune for a party, as it is for an individual, to have no serious occupa-tion, for Satan finds mischief for idle hands. Because they have absolutely no facts to bring forward they have produced a fan-tastic variety of fictions. I will not occupy your time by recounting these rather ig-noble flights of imagination. I will only refer to one class of charges—those which ring the changes on two words; the President is "lawless" and "unsafe."

Every act of his which they qualify as lawless has been done after careful study of the law, after counsel with the best lawyers, and every one which has been brought to the test of the courts has been triumph-

to the test of the courts has been triumph antly approved by our highest judicial authorities.

And then that hoodoo cry "unsafe"—

And then that hoodoo cry "unsafe"— how is it to be treated seriously? Unsafe he undoubtedly is, as the law is to the male-factor, as the judge is to the criminal, as the disinfectant is to the microbe. But what shall we say to those who in the same breath accuse him of dangerous hostility to business interests and also of subservience to the great corporations? Let them an-

swer each other.

But we are told he is dangerous to the peace of the world, he is a fire eater, a war lord—he wishes to embroil us in a policy of adventure. What does the record say He and his predecessor have done more in the interest of universal peace than any other two Presidents since our Govern-ment was formed. They have done more for the cause of arbitration than all the rest put together. They have composed more difficulties by friendly negotiation, they have settled more questions that threatened our peace, they have made more treaties, and more mutually advantageous ones, than any other Presidents in our history. Theodore Roosevelt gave to the Hague court of arbitration the to the Hague court of arbitration the breath of new life when death threatened it. His influence, constantly and quietly exerted among our sister nations, has often dissuaded from violence and led to peaceful solutions. He is now preparing a set of arbitration treaties with all the countries which desire them. In coma set of arbitration treaties with all the countries which desire them. In compliance with the call of the interparliamentary union—who had confidence in his discretion and his love of peace—he is trying to induce the Powers to come together once more in conference at The Hague to concert measures for the peace and welfare of the world. And yet I would not ask you to believe that the President holds peace higher than all other considerations. Sacred as the word is to him, there are others more sacred still—honor and duty. So long as the millennium delays he will stand by American interests and American rights, keeping his sword well sharpened and his powder dry.

no happier lot to his boy in the cradle than that he might grow up to be such a man as Theodore Roosevelt. If some weak minded Anarchist should take it into his addled brain to adopt the amiable and chivalrous advice given the other day in a public speech by an Alabama Congressman and send President Roosevelt to join the equally loved and maligned Lincoln and Garfield and McKinley, you know now what a pall of sorrow would spread over this country from end to end, and not over this country alone, for the shadow of that grief would sweep like a sudden night around the world. It is the curse of party spirit, especially in times when the opposition has no great cause to advocate, when there is no great issue at stake, that impels even honest men to say what they do not believe and to incite disordered minds to deeds which fill with anguish the heart of a nation. Anarchist should take it into his addled with anguish the heart of a nation.

WHO BELIEVES THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMO CRATS? I read a while ago in the platform of the Democrats of Massachusetts this reckless

charge against the President: He has declared war against a sister republic without an act of Congress, in defiance of the well known usages of international law and in the face of an adverse opinion from his chief law adviser, it is commonly believed.

opinion from his chief law adviser, it is commonly believed.

Who, I may ask, believes it? Who is the man gifted with the malignant credulity which makes such belief possible? This is a model campaign fiction, for every word in it is false. The President has not declared war on any nation. A declaration of war is a solemn official act, impossible except by a vote of Congress. No such act ever took place. It may be presumed the platform refers to the notice given to the hostile forces on the Isthmus that they were not to fight on the line of the railroad, which it was our duty to keep open. But this was no war, and no declaration of war; there was no defiance of our Constitution, nor or international law. The action of the President was in the interest of peace and it, was effective. Not a hostile shot has since been fired on the Isthmus.

And to complete the story of this amazing fiction, all the President's legal advisers, "numbering good intellects," such

ing notion, all the President's legal advisers, "numbering good intellects," such as Knox, Root, Taft and Moody, have heartily indorsed and approved his action. Both houses of Congress have adopted it. The Senate accepted the treaty based on it by an overwhelming majority, embracing half the Democratic Senators, who honored themselves by rising above the honored themselves by rising above the petty politics of their would-be leaders and refusing to reject a great national benefit because of the sordid fear that a

benefit because of the sordid lear that a President not of their party might be thanked for it.

It is little less than criminal that men should play so recklessly with words of serious import. They do not seem to know the plain meaning of words. They accuse the President of the gravest of crimes, one descripts instant impreschement. If one deserving instant impeachment. If what they say were true, the House which should impeach him, the Senate which should try him, are disgraced by every hour of inaction; and a people who would see their Constitution thus violated would be worthy of slavery or anarchy. worthy of slavery or anarchy.

THEY DON'T BELIEVE THEMSELVES There is but one inevitable conclusion— they do not believe one word they say. And here is the plain proof of it. In the very same breath with which they accuse And here is the plain proof of it. In the very same breath with which they accase us of being on the Isthmus as the result of violence, robbery and treachery they propose, not only to stay there, but to go right on and reap the fruit of our infamy by building the canal. There is no talk of restitution, no suggestion of a national penance for transgression. Nothing of the kind. They will enter the house of sin which we have built—they will eat of the fat and drink of the sweet, rolling up sanctimonious eyes and thanking heaven they are not as those wicked Republicans. This would be a revolting spectacle if they believed what they say. But it is not so bad as that. They know we are there by right. It is universally recognized that the

KNOX HAT

is the standard by which all others are judged.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

legally and morally. If fortune favored them they would go in and build the canal, in pursuance of the action of President Roosevelt, with no load on their souls, with consciences void of offence—except that of having libelled and slandered their own Government and their own country. OUR ANCIENT TYRANTS-WASHINGTON, JEF-FERSON, LINCOLN.

This Constitution of ours must pos This Constitution of ours must possess a marvellous vitality to have survived all the attempts to save it. They began in the time of Washington. He was a tyrant, too, in his day. The Constitution was constantly in danger of violation at his hands. Next Jefferson was accused of the same crime; in fact, he rather suspected himself at the time of the Louisiana Purchase—but the people forgave and applauded, and that act is now the brightest jewel in his coronal of fame. But the most dangerous enemy of the Constitution, the one whose supposed violations of that sacred instrument excited the most frenzied cries of rage and terror, was Abaof that sacred instrument excited the most frenzied cries of rage and terror, was Abraham Lincoln, that nisi prius lawyer, that old Clay Whig who worshipped the Constitution scarcely less than his Maker. Even the Democrats have now grown ashamed of these attacks, and it has become fashionable for them to praise and to quote him. That eminent constitutional jurist, Senator Tillman, the other day joined the ranks of his admirers and reproached the Republican party for having forsaken his teachings. In the evolution of Lincoln's fame we have seen some strange happenings; but we were not prepared to

coin's fame we have seen some strange happenings; but we were not prepared to see him defended with a pitchfork.

Patriotism was once petulantly called the last refuge of a scoundrel. The Constitution, which we ought all to cherish and revere as something sacred, is coming to be considered as a missile to be thrown the bed of our opponents whenever we at the head of our opponents whenever we fall short of other ammunition. The simple fact is that no President has ever violated the Constitution, and I risk nothing in say-ing that no President will violate it in the next four years.

THE SACRED CONSTITUTION IN THE SOUTH THE SACRED CONSTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

The Republicans can avow their adherence to the Constitution without hypocrisy and without the labored emphasis of remorse. The first great work of the party was performed in 1861, when with toil and struggle such as we pray may never be necessary again they saved the Constitution from the assaults of the predecessors of the men who now claim exclusive charge of it, and who even to-day not only acquiesce in its violation in certain States of the Union, but shamelessly profit by it. If all the citizens of the Southern States were allowed their constitutional rights, the Democratic party, as at present orthe Democratic party, as at present or-ganized, would cease to exist, and the poli-tics of the country, no longer chained to dead issues of the past, could arrange them-selves on lines of dispassionate discussion and patriotic development. DEMOCRATS WILL BE GLAD WHEN ROOSEVELT

This extraordinary campaign is drawing to a close. On the 8th of November the bickering and confusion of tongues will cease. The people who have been filling the air with slander of the man who has so well and so nobly served the country will recognize with gratitude his excellent work and will be glad they are still to enjoy the benefits of it. Without referring to what might be the results of a Democratic success, we shall see as plain as day what well sharpened and his powder dry.

SUPPOSE.

It sometimes seems a waste of time to meet these "wild and whirling words" of calumny. The men that utter them do not them knows very well that he could wish no happier lot to his boy in the cradle than happier lot to his boy in the cradle than the could be a success, we shall see as plain as day what we have gained by a Republican victory; no new or untried courses, but a continuance of the policies which have proved so fruitful in advantage for the last fifty years. The Constitution, our great charter of public and private rights, will be found interest. The doctrine of protection given intact. The doctrine of tection, given forth by Washington and Hamilton, am-plified and perfected by the experience of a century of trial, will still be available fill our Treasury and to foster our manu-

factures.

The gold standard of currency and our banking laws in the hands of those who established them and who do not have to protest the sincerity of their adherence to them will keep our finances firm as the hills. The principle of nationality, derived from our Revolutionary fathers and consecrated by the blood and toil of the civil war, will guard this indissoluble union of indestructible States against all attack from within or without. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans will still be equally the field of our trade and commerce. Our possessions beyond the seas will be governed with firmness and liberality, with an everincreasing measure of freedom, as they develop the faculty of self-control. We shall continue to treat our sister republics of this hemisphere as friends and equals, not coveting their goods or their soildesiring only their trade and their friendship. Our relations with the rest of the world will remain as they have been in recent years—those of frank and honorable amity with all and entangling alliances with none. Our ideal will be justice; the desire of our hearts, to which the labor of the property will be deveted. factures.

The gold standard of currency and our desire of our hearts, to which the labor of our hands will be devoted, prosperity

It quickens the pulses to think what splen-It quickens the pulses to think what splendid progress we are to make on every line of national welfare in the next four years with Theodore Roosevelt at the helm. In the strength of his young manhood, with lofty hopes and purposes, with large experience of life, with the country his only care and God his guide, he will fill his high office with reverence for the law and the Constitution "as ever in his great Taskmaster's eye." His just fame in history will add a new splendor to the glory of his native State.

will add a new splendor to the glory of his native State.

Men of New York! will you allow it to be said that while the rest of the country stood by him you fell away? When President Roosevelt ascends the steps of the Capitol next March shall it be said that his mother State has no part in his triumph? If that shall be so, yours will be the loss, not his.

Lieut.-Gov. Higgins spoke as follows The Higgins Rainbows.

The Higgins Rainbows.

In handling the vast sum of money appropriated by the State it is hopeless to expect from poor human nature no deviation from the right path among the many who are necessarily entrusted with responsibility. The Executive should at all times be alert to detect malfeasance and to punish the wrongdoer speedily and without fear or favor, when detected.

Extravagance and waste are not measured by the sum total of appropriations, but by the results obtained from money expended. Every dollar unnecessarily spent is wasted, and every dollar for which a dollar's worth of service or material is not exacted is extravagantly spent.

Should I hold the office of Governor for the next two years it will be my earnest endeavor and my highest ambition, with modesty and humility, to give the people of the State a clean business administration, free from any stain of fraud or corruption in the vers of the meant to that send I

free from any stain of fraud or corruption in the eyes of the men, and to that end I shall be influenced by no other obligation than the constitutional oath faithfully to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Ex-Governor Black spoke as follows:

Black Rips Democracy. A Republican in Bangor, Me., is a Republican in Lincoln, Neb. A Republican in New Orleans can safely visit San Francisco. But a Democrat this year unless prepared to change quick and often must stick closely to his home. If he takes a train in Portland headed for San Francisco, he must give up his ideas on the Philippine Islands at Boston, he must drop the gold

standard at Denver, and when he reaches San Francisco the Philippine sentiments imbibed in Boston will be the highest kind of treason. The views of a Vermont Democrat on the race question if expressed in Mississippi would hang him to a tree. There is no such thing as a national Democrat. Democracy this year is what Hancock said the tariff was—strictly a local issue. If the Democratic platform had been drawn with a view to accuracy it would have been couched in the old and homely phrase, "all things to all men."

It has happened that from year to year the position of both parties has been changed to some extent. The Republican party has never surrendered a principle or relinquished a purpose, but with old ones established it has moved forward to others, keeping pace with the nation's growth and enlarged demands, but it has been always in the lead. The Democratic party has moved forward also, deserting its professions from time to time for others, thought more suited to catch the public favor. It has kept near enough to the Republican party to annoy, accuse and stimulate, but it has been always in the rear.

The history of this country for nearly

stimulate, but it has been always in the rear.

The history of this country for nearly fifty years is made up of Republican achievement with the violent dissent of contemporaneous Democracy, followed by the ultimate approval of Republicans and Democrats alike. And now the last example of this unvarying history is in the adoption of the gol d standard.

It was denounced in '98 as a plot of the rich to cheat the poor. Four years later the same charge was repeated and reargued with all the accompaniments of a trial except the evidence. This year upon that all important subject, the subject which underlies all business and prosperity, the Democratic platform is as silent as the grave. History is again repeating itself. We have seen upon this money issue the Republican performance and the Democratic dissent, and the next generation will see the unqualified approval of both.

eration will see the unqualified approval
of both.

In the mean time the Republican party,
adhering to its old traditions, strengthened by experience and responsibility,
will pursue its mission as the leader in
that civilization which to-day more than
ever in the history of the world, rests in
the keeping of the Anglo-Saxon race.

HIGGINSTALKSTO COLORED CLUBS President Anderson Puts the Democratic

Ticket in a Box as Below. The district colored Republican clubs under the auspices of the Central Colored Republican Club, rallied last night in Cooper Union. Francis Wayland Higgins was there, and made a little speech, but the meeting was all a Roosevelt gathering. The candidate for Governor was barely mentioned twice in any other speech than his own. The first mention of Roosevelt's name, in the warming up speeches, brought three minutes of steady cheering.

Charles Anderson, president of Colored Republican Club, introduced Mr. Higgins, saying in explanation that the Republican party never makes a mistake in a candidate. Mr. Higgins, after apologizing because he couldn't stay longer, read a few remarks. He said:

Our Democratic friends apply the Constitution to the wards of the nation beyond the seas and deny its guarantees to the black citizens of the United States.

If I get the support of the people of this State for the high office of Governor it will be upon my platform and my perso alrecord. If elected Governor in November next I ple ige or an economical and Lonest administrator wherem no dollar of the State's no ley shall be expended with out exacting in return a full equivalent in services rendered or material furnished. To that end as in all else shall seek counsel and advice from all, but l shall accept dictation from none. Since Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipa

tor, freed the slave and the Republican party placed the ballot in his hands and made hin a citizen, the Democratic party in the South has by terror and violence, then by fraud and stratagem, and finally by forms of law sought to reduce the negro to political serfdom. President Roosevelt [applause] is hated South of the Mason and Dixon Line because he judges a man by the honesty of heart and conscience which go to make up manhood and refuses to close the door of opportunity to him because of the color of his skin. [Applause.]

Mr. Anderson described the Democratic national, ticket as:

AND A REMINISCENCE FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Ernest Lyon, Minister to Liberia; George E. Wibecan, H. H. Garnett and Julius M. Mayer also

BRYAN'S INDIANA TRIP OVER. Tom Taggart Goes With Him on Part of His Day's Journey.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—W. J. Bryan closed his spechmaking trip in Indiana, for the present campaign, in a series of seven meetings to-day, the first being at Knox, this morning, and the last at Hammond, this afternoon. The crowds were larger and more enthusiastic than those of yesterday. National Chairman Taggart was on the rain a part of the time and between speeches he and Bryan were in close consultation.

Mr. Bryan declared that no greater calamity could be fall the people than the election of President Roosevelt, because that would be another four years of impossible with all its attendant evils. perialism, with all its attendant evils.

At Rensselaer he referred to the destruc-tion of Thomas McCoy's home with dyna-mite and made it the text for denunciation

mite and made it the text for definitional of the action of Gov. Peabody of Colorado, who, he said, had deported more than a hundred men without trial. He said that if Gov. Durbin had acted on the same principle he might with equal propriety have charged the dynamiting of the McCoy home to laboring men and sent them beyond the limits of the State. the limits of the State.

CHURCH PROPERTY EXEMPTION. Nearly a Quarter Billion in This City That

Tax exemptions on church and charitable properties in New York city amount to more than \$216,000,000 this year. From a table compiled by the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City these figures, showing the total exemptions, are taken:

\$216,094,195 Tax exemptions on Protestant churches rax exemptions on Protestant Chiffens and property amount to \$114,970,255, on Catholic to \$55,582,065, on Protestant Episcopal to \$53,000,450, on Jewish to \$13,420,050, on Baptist to \$6,564,455, on Methodist Episcopal to \$8,513,050, on Presbyterian to \$16,-714,100, on Salvation Army to \$263,500, on Unitarian to \$1,214,500 and on Lutheran to

DRINK WRECKED THEIR LIVES. Wife's Sad Letter Found on Suicide-Contrast of Brother's Happiness.

In the pockets of Benjamin Belledeau, who committed suicide yesterday by in-haling gas in a furnished room at 1240 Lexington avenue, were two letters-one from his wife and the other from another woman. begging him to stop drinking. His wife

begging him to stop drinking. His wife promised to forget his past behavior if he would reform. She wrote:

Your brother and his bride are here now on their wedding trip. Seeing them in all their happiness only adds to my sorrow. Once we were as happy as they. All the happiness has gone out of my life because you have failen victim to that demon drink.

Belleden a groom came from Beston

THE VERMOUTH YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD. THE ONLY **VERMOUTH YOU KNOW**

Martini & Rossi

Vermouth CISELY WHAT YOU WANT

NO POPS TO HELP ABE GRUBER.

AND EXPECT.

FRAUDULENT PETITION THROWN OUT BY COURT.

Frouble Ahead, Possibly, for the Notaries Who Swore That Dead Men and Mythical Men to Them Personally Known Came Before Them and Signed It.

Henry M. McDonald will not run for Congress on the People's party ticket in the territory presided over by Abe Gruber. He tried to mandamus the Board of Elections to accept the so-called "petition" for the nomination of the Populist candidates in these parts, but the application was thrown out of court by Justice McCall yeserday afternoon.

The argument before Justice McCall developed that on the petitions were many names of non-residents and of dead men, and name; purely fictitious, which were apparently certified to by notaries who proessed, over their hand and seal, that these imaginary persons with impossible ad-dresses had come before them and personally affixed their signatures to the peti-The District Attorney may have tion. something to do with this case later.

Lawyer Herbert R. Limburger, McDonald, argued that there were over 1,000 bona fide signatures on the petition.

1,000 bona fide signatures on the petition.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts, representing the Board of Elections, replied that after a full hearing the petition had been rejected as fraudulent in its inception. The names of minors, dead men, men who believed they were signing an eight hour law petition and men who had never signed at all were found on the petition. There were almost 800 duplicates on the lists also, and, in fact, if the board had passed such a petition it would have laid itself open to criminal prosecution.

Handing up one of the sheets to Justice McCall, Mr. Butts said:

"Your Honor, just read the name and address I have underlined there. It is too filthy for public repetition."

filthy for public repetition."

Justice McCall looked up in surprise, and then exclaimed:

"And you say that a notary swere he knew this man?"

"Yes, your Honor; and there are many more of a similar character throughout the lists."

"But," interrupted the Court, "is not that enough to impeach the integrity of such a notary in every instance, whether he acted wilfully, through ignorance or neg-

acted wilfully, through ignorance or negligently?"

Mr. Limburger thought that the person who gave such a name was responsible.
"Does not the notary swear," exclaimed Justice McCall, "that he knows personally the individual who signed this name and address, and that this person came before him and signed the petition in his presence? The Board of Elections should not accept any affidavit, whatever sworn to by such The Board of Elections should not accept any affidavit whatever sworn to by such a notary. Take these acknowledgments, without additional proof, and I can only reach the conclusion that this certificate is fraudulent. Do you mean to tell me that dead men's names have been signed to this petition and certificate, Mr. Butts?" "Certainly I do, your Honor. Here is one particular case where the widow swears that the man whose alleged signature is that the man whose alleged signature is attached died seven years ago at the ad-

dress given."

"But even striking all these disputed names out," said Mr. Limburger, "there are still more than sufficient."

Just as Mr. Butts was about to speak again Henry M. McDonald, who had been sitting at the lawyers' table throughout the proceedings, arose and addressed the

Court:

"I have been a member of this bar for twenty-five years, your Honor," he said, "although I have not practised for twenty years. With regard to the affidavit made years, he was not employed by years. With regard to the affidavit made by this notary, he was not employed by me to get signatures, but by the executive committee of the People's party. I have no words sufficiently strong to reprobate the introduction of any scandalous names on this petition, but I consider that every signature should stand on its own merits."

Justice McCall cut the argument short by advising coursel to get together during by advising counsel to get together during recess and see how many bona fide signa-tures remained so that he could reach a

After recess Charles G. Carson, named as candidate for the Senate on the same petition, announced that he would decline to run. He was put on the witness stand and testified that he could not in justice to himself permit such names as he had found on the retition to be used to aid his found on the petition to be used to aid his

candidacy.

Justice McCall commended Mr. Carson and upheld the decision of the Board of Elections in McDonald's, case. The Popballots in Gruber's territory will be blank for these offices.

SICKLES PRAISES ROOSEVELT. Lively Meeting of War Veierans at the Clermont Avenue Rink.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night under the auspices of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League. The building was filled to the doors.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Harry W. Michell, Deputy State Commissioner of Excise, and he introduced as the chairman of the evening ex-Senator

the chairman of the evening ex-Senator George W. Brush, president of the Patriotic League. Gen. Daniel Sickles was the chief speaker of the evening.

"I'm an old Democrat," he began, "but I can't vote for the Democratic nominee for President. Parker stands upon almost the identical platform of Bryan in 1896 and 1900. It's true that Parker sent a telegram about the gold standard which and 1600. Its the that raiker self a telegram about the gold standard, which Bryan had repudiated. But a telegram does not make a platform. It only binds the sender, but it does not bind the receiver. I can't support Bryan's substitute. Parker wants to haul down the flag in the Philippings.

Parker wants to haul down the flag in the Philippines.

"They say Roosevelt is a 'war lord' and a dangerous man. It seems strange that this war lord has such a Cibinet. John Hay, as Secretary of State, a man recognized all over the world as a diplomat and an extremely careful man. Then he had Elihu Root, a law abiding, law loving and law obeying man. And now come the Peace Commissioners from all over the world and they ask this 'war lord' to be their champion. The American people know Theodore Roosevelt and are prepared to trust him four years more."

Major-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, Gen. Horatio C. King and Wallace Bruce also spoke.

Frank W. Higgins, Governor-Chairman Odell's candidate for Governor, will leave this city to-day to begin a second speaking tour through the State. This is his itinerary: To-day, Binghamton and Syracuse; to-morrow, Seneca Falls, Geneva and Roches morrow, Seneca Falls, Geneva and Rochester; October 29, Oswego, Richland and Watertown; October 31, Potsdam and Ogdersburg; November 1, Malone and Plattsburg; November 2, Whitehall, Fort Edward, Glens Falls, Cobleskill, and Oneonta; November 3, Niagara Falls, Lockport and Medina; November 4, Amsterdam, Schenectady and Poughkeepsie; November 5, Middletown, Port Jervis, Owego and Waverly.

Candidate Higgins's Second Tour.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY BROKAW Livery grades of material, from reliable tabrics at moderate prices, to the finest textures securable.

In making up the goods in the various liveries of the outdoor and indoor servant, one standard of workmanship is exacted for all grades, and that the highest.

Livery for the Coachman -Groom-Butler-Page-Elevator Boy-Hall Boy. ASTOR-PLACE: AND FOURTH-AVENUE

POLITICAL.

Mass Meeting To-night 16th Congressional District. New Star Casino, 107th St. & Park Ave.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 27th, 1904. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew Hon. Hugh Gordon Miller

Hon. Theodore Prince Hon. E. F. Vroom Hop. Elias Goodman Will Preside.

Old Guard Band-Quartette

--- 4000 Seats. --

JUDGE PARKER IS TO STUMP

IN NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT AND NEW JERSEY.

One Speech Aplece for 'Em Next Week, but Not Because Clamor Budged Him an Iota-It Couldn't-In the Garden on Monday-Two More Cleveland Speeches.

The announcement was officially made last night at Democratic national headquarters that Judge Parker will make at east three public speeches next week. The last previous official announcement on the subject from the same source had been made on Oct. 6. It said:

been made on Oct. 6. It said:

Shortly after his nomination Judge Parker consulted many men of large experience in such matters and made an examination of the course of every successful candidate. That done, he decided, as it was necessary for him to do, what his course should be. And he caused that decision to be made generally known. It was to the effect that he would not go upon the stump, that such speeches as he deemed it desirable to make should be made at Rosemount, following in that respect the McKinley precedent of 1896. That decision made and announced, he proceeded to work along the lines he had marked for himself. He believed then, as he does now, that he decided rightly, and no amount of entreaty will budge him. wis record during all his previous life proves that clamor will not move him one iota. Hhe incident is closed, and those in charge of the campaign fully approve of the determination of Judge Parker.

At the meeting to be held in Madison

At the meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden next Monday night by the Business Men's Parker and Davis Association, Judge Parker will be the principal preserve and Hoke Smith will speak. The meeting will be presided over by Isido

Straus.

On Tuesday evening, Judge Parker will speak at Newark, N. J., under the auspices of an association of New York business men who live in New Jersey.

Then on Thursday it has been arranged that Judge Parker shall deliver a speech in Connecticut. The place will be either Hartford or New Haven. That is a matter which will be settled to-day.

The Democratic national committee announces also that Grover Cleveland will

The Democratic national committee announces also that Grover Cleveland will make two addresses nextweek. One of these will be at Cooper Union at the meeting to take place Wednesday nextwhich has been arranged by the German American Parker Union. On the Friday following, Mr. Cleveland will preside at a meeting to be held in Newark, and which will be addressed also by James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency.

JUDGE PARKER'S PROGRAMME From Now to Election Day So Far as Laid

Candidate Parker is going back to Esopus this morning. He will leave the Hotel Seville about 10 o'clock. This afternoon will be spent with his horse and his correspondbe spent with his horse and his correspondence and in the preparation of a speech which is to be levelled at a delegation from Orange county, which will come to Rosemount to-morrow afternoon. Saturday and Sunday will be devoted to rest and the writing of the speech which he will make in Madison Square Garden on Monday night. The Judge will arrive in New York early Monday morning ready for eight hours of the good old conference game. From that time until election his programme, as now defined, is as follows: programme, as now defined, is as follows:

Monday Night, Oct. 31.—Speech in Madison Square Garden.
Tuesday, Nov. 1.—Speech in Newark.
Wednesday, Nov. 2.—Reception by New York Independents.
Thursday, Nov. 3.—Speech in Hartford of New Haven.
Friday, Nov. 4.—No dates.
Saturday, Nov. 5.—Reception by Brooks Iyn Democrats.

lyn Democrats.
Sunday, Nov. 6.—Back to the farm.
Monday, Nov. 7.—Still with Mary Jane.
Tuesday, Nov. 8.—Vote in Kingston, hurr

Wednesday, Nov. 9.-Who can tell?

For the second time within a month the hall chair has been stolen from the parish house of St. James's Church, at 23 Oliver street. A young man calls "to take the pledge." The girl at the door bids him take a chair and wait. He takes the chair, but doesn't wait.

Robert W. Goelet Leases a New House Robert W. Goelet has leased the William Jay residence at 22 East Seventy-second street. He takes the house, furnished, for the season. It was occupied last year by Reginald Vanderbilt.

